

New York, Sept. 16.—Lead, \$6.80@7.00; silver, 68 1/4c per oz.; copper, 27@28.50c.

WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Sunday Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

## Germans Decisively Defeat Rumanian and Russian Troops in the Balkans

### Kaiser Sends Word of Great Victory of the Troops in Dobrudja

Berlin, Sept. 16, via London, 12:16 p. m.—The Teutonic allies in Dobrudja have gained a decisive victory over the Russian and Rumanian forces, says an official telegram from Emperor William to the empress.

The telegram was forwarded yesterday and as officially given out reads:

"Field Marshal von Mackensen just informs me that the Bulgarian-German troops in Dobrudja have gained a decisive victory over the Russo-Rumanian forces."

Paris, Sept. 16, via London, 5 p. m.—Serbian troops have put the Bulgarians to rout in the fighting on the western end of the Macedonian front, the war office announced today. The Serbians have advanced six miles northeast of Florina and have captured 43 cannon. The French and Russian forces also have defeated the Bulgarians.

Berlin, Sept. 16, via London, 5:11 p. m.—After severe fighting on the Somme front yesterday, says today's German official statement, the German troops were forced back through the villages of Courcellette, Martinpuich and Fliers. The town of Combles, the statement adds, was held by the Germans in the face of strong British attacks.

Berlin, Sept. 16, via London, 5:11 p. m.—Bulgarian forces on the Macedonian front, says the official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff, have occupied a new position after losing Malka Nidze, in a battle with troops of the entente allies.

Rome, Sept. 16, via London, 5:20 p. m.—The new offensive of the Italians who are attempting to advance on Trieste was developed successfully yesterday. The war office today announced the capture of a number of important positions. More than 1,000 prisoners were taken.

The heavy offensive launched yesterday by the British north of the Somme, the most powerful in weeks, was successful in gaining ground along the entire line, except immediately opposite Ginchy where the Germans clung on desperately, today's despatches indicate.

The most important points gained were the villages of Courcellette, east of Thiepval; Martinpuich, south of the Porettes-Bapaume road, and Fliers, two miles north of Ginchy. These three villages are new completely in possession of the British, London announces today.

The Germans already have begun counter attacking the French at points where they recently advanced, both north and south of the Somme. Paris today reports the repulse of German attacks east of Clercy, and immediately north of the stream, and near Dervy.

### New British Machine of War Spits Death and Stops at Nothing

British Front in France, Sept. 16.—Via London, 3:15 p. m.—The work of the new armored cars, in co-operation with the British infantry in their charges in yesterday's successful advance, is the one theme in the army today.

"The idea was so good when it was offered," said a staff officer, "that we had some built and the way they have gone over the German trenches and have entailed them for the surprise the fire is some return for the surprise the tanks in the first battle of Ypres."

Evidently they were able to keep the building of these cars entirely secret and the first that the Germans knew of their existence was when, in the misty dawn yesterday morning, they came trundling across shell craters and over tree stumps, cutting down many small trees on their way toward the German trenches, on to the second line and even to the third line. The return to earth of ichthyosaurs or dinosaurs, spouting bullets from their nostrils, could not have been more amazing.

"Tanks" is the slang word the army staff has applied to these strange creations of machinery, but they look less like tanks than anything else in the world. It is hard to say what they look like. They have been compared both to armadillos and measuring worms and to many other weird creeping or crawling objects of natural history. A man of war's turret crossing

of Fliers, followed by cheering British soldiers. A staff officer spoke of one having stopped to "browse" at the edge of a wood before continuing to advance.

It is small wonder that anybody who saw in action one of these armored motor cars—if it can be an allowable name—should hold up his hands. They have brought a new element into the grim, monotonous business of war, trenches, shells and bombs. It was the "tanks" day and the "tank" made good.

According to reports, trenches full of dead were left in its wake when the occupants of trenches tried to hold their ground and did not surrender or fly from its approach. Yet destructive as the action of the state convention in adopting a platform that declared for state-wide prohibition and declaration for an eight-hour day were contained in the keynote address of Frank Stratford, the chairman, before the Weber county Republican session, which was convened in Judge J. A. Howell's court room in the county building, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

### SERBS PURSUING BULGARIANS

### Official Report Says Serbians Now Occupy Florina After Decisive Attack—Capture Prisoners.

Saloniki, Sept. 16, via London, 4:15 p. m.—The Bulgarians are falling back in disorder toward Monastir pursued by the victorious Serbians, according to an official statement issued at Serb headquarters. The text of the statement follows:

"After two days artillery preparations and the occupation of the enemy's advance posts our troops carried out a decisive attack on the principal Bulgarian positions in the direction of Florina which was crowned with complete success. The Bulgarian positions at Malkandze and Malareka are now in our hands and General Boyadzhiff's army is retiring in disorder toward Monastir pursued by our victorious troops."

"We made a large number of prisoners and captured 29 guns, including several of heavy caliber. The Bulgarians' losses are enormous. One Bulgarian regiment lost 1500 men. Our troops have already descended into the plain of Florina."

### WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS

Washington, Sept. 16.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday, September 17, issued by the weather bureau today are:

Upper Mississippi valley and plains states: Generally fair except that local rains are probable about Wednesday. Temperatures will average near the seasonal normal.

Rocky Mountain and plateau regions: Generally fair with temperatures averaging somewhat below the normal.

Pacific states: Generally fair with temperatures above the seasonal average.

### WHEAT PRICES HAVE DROPPED

Suggestions That Greece and Sweden Would Enter War Causes Prices to Sink.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Highest prices on wheat this season have given place within the past week to quotations that in some cases were more than 11 cents lower a bushel. Top figures due to the government crop report covering a sensational decrease of the 1916 yield in the spring crop states did not last long in the face of suggestions that Greece and Sweden would enter the war and that Argentine wheat surplus threatened to find an outlet in the United States.

Even at the outset of the week, the trade as a whole appeared certain that the government crop had been fully discounted, notwithstanding that the damage to the spring crop had been the most colossal the country had ever known, reducing the yield an almost incredible total of 200,000,000 bushels as compared with last year's harvest.

Attempts by holders who had failed to take profits found support lacking on Saturday and it was not until an expected decrease of the United States visible supply late on Monday stimulated exports that a temporary rally ensued. The attitude of Greece indicating an improved prospect of the opening of the Dardanelles gave the wheat a renewed advantage Tuesday

### Republicans of Weber Meet to Name Ticket and Adopt Platform

Criticism of the Wilson administration for its Mexican policy, endorsement of the action of the state convention in adopting a platform that declared for state-wide prohibition and declaration for an eight-hour day were contained in the keynote address of Frank Stratford, the chairman, before the Weber county Republican session, which was convened in Judge J. A. Howell's court room in the county building, shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

Temporary Officers. When the chair called for prayer by the chaplain, they found George Larkin, who had been selected to perform that function, not to be in the court room. The Hon. Fred Foulger was accorded the mission from the chair. The temporary officers who were installed follow:

Chairman—Frank W. Stratford of Wilson.

First Vice Chairman—Honorable Lyman Skeen of Plain City.

Second Vice Chairman—Mrs. Anna M. Flewelling of Ogden City.

Chaplain—George W. Larkin of Ogden City.

Secretary—Joseph F. Barker of Ogden City.

Assistant Secretaries—Mrs. Mattie Ritter of Riverdale and Austin H. Shaw of Ogden City.

Sergeant-at-Arms—B. F. Shepherd of Ogden City.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—Albert H. Garner of Huntsville and C. A. Bass of Ogden City.

Key-Note Speech. The chairman, after thanking the convention for the honors conferred on him, stated that he was a Republican and not a politician, had always been a Republican even from the time when he was not old enough to vote. He explained his "Republicanism" with the statement that he was one because he believed in the principles for which the party declares.

The chairman, after thanking the convention for the honors conferred on him, stated that he was a Republican and not a politician, had always been a Republican even from the time when he was not old enough to vote. He explained his "Republicanism" with the statement that he was one because he believed in the principles for which the party declares.

The chairman pronounced the platform adopted by the state convention broad in scope and effective in its aim. He said no convention ever held in the United States had adopted a broader platform than that one. He said the prohibition declaration was a Republican declaration and that the state would never get prohibition except through the Republican party. He added that the nation also never would get prohibition except through the party of his belief.

In connection with a discussion of and so too did reports of defeats of the Bulgarians. Primary elections made Wednesday a blank in the wheat pit, but Thursday furnished more than a double allowance of excitement, with a price smash of 7 cents a bushel.

Despite the fact that the supposed decision of Sweden to enter the war proved to be a canard and that the reports of Argentine shipments did not last long in the face of suggestions of any solid basis, the wheat market on Friday failed to develop strength except to a relatively small degree. Confidence on the part of the bulls seems to have been too badly shaken to permit of anything like an immediate full recovery, but a renewal of export buying furnished reason for considerable courage, and there was a further element of strength in the fact that drought seemed to have clutched the crop in Argentina.

Unlike wheat, the coarse grains and provisions showed no great change in price during the past seven days.

### LABOR LEADERS PERFECTING PLAN

Sympathetic Walkout of 75,000 Workers to Aid Strikers Being Directed.

New York, Sept. 16.—While labor leaders were perfecting a plan for a sympathetic walkout by 75,000 workers to aid the striking railway men, officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit company, against which the fight is principally directed, discussed today the possibility of instituting ac-

tion charging conspiracy against the union leaders. Business men and merchants who have suffered heavily because of the traction tie up are said to be co-operating in the movement to restrain the labor leaders. James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough, said in this connection that his assistants are collecting evidence of the transactions of the union leaders and that when "sufficient cumulative evidence had been secured and conditions so demand, action will be taken."

Mr. Quackenbush said he was certain his company could obtain an injunction restraining the strikers and their leaders from interfering with the loyal employees of the Interborough in the event such a course is deemed advisable.

Several thousand union men voted today for the purpose of determining their response to the call for a sympathetic strike to back up the striking street car employees. By Monday morning labor leaders expect to learn the sentiment of the longshoremen, teamsters, tidewater boatmen, coal bargemen, stationary engineers and firemen. They assert 70,000 men will be called out.

The leaders announce that the majority of the members of the Machinists' union, totaling 25,000, have voted to strike.

If the Longshoremen, bargemen and boatmen go out the strikers say virtually all work along the water front will be tied up.

President Cancels Engagements. Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 16.—On receipt of the news that his sister, Mrs. Anne E. Howe, died at New London early today, President Wilson cancelled an engagement to speak in St. Louis next Wednesday. He is expected, however, to go to Baltimore September 25 to speak before the National Grain Dealers' association. The president will attend Mrs. Howe's funeral, which will be held at Columbus, S. C.

### Description of Battle Won by the British on Somme River Front

British Front in France, Sept. 16, 1 p. m., via London, 5:30 a. m.—Army officers universally are speaking of Friday as the best day for the British arms since the offensive began on the Somme front. With the exception of July 1, the attack begun yesterday morning was the most extensive of any in the ten weeks of the battle.

For the first time new armored motor cars of ingenious pattern, suitable for crossing trenches and shell holes, competed with infantry as the British swept down from the ridges to the lower ground toward Bapaume. At this writing the British are beyond the village of Fliers, which they took early in the morning, and are established in Martinpuich and Courcellette.

The slow plodding work of recent weeks which includes the taking of Ginchy and Guillemont, had for its object control of all the high ground from the region of Thiepval to the junction with the French on the right. The Germans fought hard for every foot of it. Delville, or Devil's wood, High wood and the rib of earth which the wind mill crowned beyond Pozieres have been steeped with blood of men fallen there in their long stand under the heaviest order of shell fire in the history of war as experts agree, as Germans wrestled with Britain, not for a piece of farm land but for military and human mastery.

The British have started their offensive down hill. They put behind them the high ground whose slopes give them shelter for their guns and whose crest gives them observation for their artillery fire. Evidently the Germans did not expect the attack, considering that the offensive was over and that the British would settle down for the winter in their new and advantageous positions.

Never before, probably, have more guns been playing over the same length of front than along the six miles where the British made their advance on July 1 and where they have continued their offensive with phlegmatic and dogged persistence. The Germans kept on bringing up guns and men until now they have one hundred thousand in this short sector.

The Associated Press correspondent, moving over the region of the devastated villages and shell torn earth intersected by new roads, saw on Thursday how enormously the British had increased their own artillery.

Suntanned and weather-beaten were the gunners after their ten weeks of work. There were lines and clusters and parks of guns. Rows of battery were firing with something of the regularity of mechanical workmanship of the needles of a loom weaving cloth.

French Guns Also. Alongside each other were brand new French batteries. The gunners of neither ally could speak the language of the other yet both were going on with their parts according to charted instructions.

At midnight the correspondent again walked about the guns which were going on with their night shift of gunners whose figures were illuminated by flashes. Except for the guns, which know no rest, the army seemed silent and asleep, for the most part. Everybody and everything was in place and ready, including those strange grotesque new armored cars which were to have their baptism of fire in the morning.

"We keep on leading, we of the new army," said one of the young officers, "and with every show do a little better. Battle is the great teacher."

And the guns never stopped their ear-racketing noise from daylight to darkness and darkness to dawn. Now and then the keys of that strident piano were struck in a chord. When dawn came all the keys began to bang at once.

But before the general attack began there had been a hellish little preliminary sideshow near Thiepval. The Germans had there a warren of deep dugouts and galleries which they called the "wunder werk." Before daylight the British got in there, under cover of their gunfire, bombed their way through galleries which resembled catacombs and made themselves master of the position after hours of ugly work.

Then also, before sunup only an hour before the time set for the British attack, the Germans, who had no idea the British were coming on in another big push, made a small attack in the neighborhood of Mouquet farm. They took a section of trench and were holding it at the moment when that wave of British, six miles long began to move. The British reserves in that area swept over the Germans and their own men who were struggling with the Germans, on the objective set for three days' work.

Those Armored Cars. A chill autumn morning mist, preceding a day of brilliant sunshine, hid the actual attack which the British officers think was the most skillful of British army ever has made. The

British were putting behind them not only the ridge but the old second line as well as the first line trenches which they struggled so hard to gain, and were going against the new third line which the Germans had been building under unceasing British shell fire.

With the infantry went those new motor cars across trenches and shell holes. So ludicrous are they in appearance, that the British soldiers laughed at them in the midst of the charge. They cheered them as they played their streams of machine gun bullets. Like some prehistoric monsters, they must have seemed to the Germans, who had to seek dugouts or flight or else surrender.

So far as reports indicate tonight, the British everywhere gained possession of the new German trenches, except opposite Ginchy. There the German clung with desperate and dog-to-bone tenacity to remain on that bit of ground in that piece-by-piece defense of his. There he still keeps up the struggle at last accounts.

Again in High wood he had kept a redoubt with a nest of machine guns which the armored motor cars engaged, machine gun to machine gun, while the British infantry passed around it as around a rock in a flood.

Among the prisoners are six colonels. One of these had the honor of being captured by the newest weapon, which has added picturesque to present-day warfare. This armored motor car, which crosses trenches and holes, ran over the colonel's dugout. He surrendered to the crew, which took him on board and, after the fight was over, delivered him to a guard of infantry.

In one case 100 Germans surrendered in a body to one of the armored motors. Again an aeroplane reported that one of the motors was moving up a street of the village of Fliers, while wildly yelling British infantry followed it. Aeroplanes descended very low during the battle and never were there more fights or more decisive ones than those of today while the new armored cars were participating in the infantry charges. Altogether the British brought down thirteen German planes.

### BUSINESS COLLEGE IS UNDER A NEW MANAGER

Two visits to Ogden were all that were necessary to convince C. S. Springer, successor to Prof. James A. Smith as head of the Smithsonian Business college, that this city was the best place in the country to make his permanent residence. The new director of the commercial school, which opens its night sessions next week, is a native of Kansas and a graduate of the Kansas State Normal school. In his early career as an educator he taught in the commercial schools of Independence and Manhattan, Kansas.

Coming west, a number of years ago, he taught in the Allen Business college of Spokane, Washington, and for several years was connected with Heald's Associated Business colleges in California. He turned his footsteps toward Utah, two years ago, and located in Salt Lake City, taking a position, for the first year, on the faculty of the Heintger Business college. Last year, Mr. Springer was an instructor in the commercial department of the Salt Lake Westside high school.

He came to Ogden in April of this year for a brief visit and became much impressed with the city as a place of residence. His second visit was in August and, at that time, learning that Prof. Smith contemplated retiring from active life as an educator, immediately planned to take the well-established local school off the hands of its founder.

Mrs. Springer, who is associated in the school with her husband, is also pleased with her new place of residence.

### MILITARISM IN MEXICO OPPOSED

Mexico City, Sept. 16.—Militarism was opposed and universal training advocated in a Mexican Independence day celebration speech here today by Felix Palavicini, minister of public instruction, in the de facto cabinet. Palavicini spoke as the unofficial representative of General Carranza.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary of Mexican independence was being generally celebrated throughout the republic.